

ANGRY OUTBURST DISTURBS COURT

Shouting and Weeping,
Mrs. Martin Defies
Officers.

RECESS TAKEN TO RESTORE QUIET

Mother of Bath Tub Victim De-
nounces Judge, Witness and
Prosecution—More Evidence
of Eccentric Conduct While
Operating Schools in
Virginia.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
Newark, N. J., November 7.—Shout-
ing and weeping, denouncing witness
and court and prosecution, Mrs. Caro-
line B. Martin figured in a further out-
burst at the continuation of proceed-
ings to determine her mental status
before Judge Ten Eyck this morning.
Mrs. Martin disregarded all efforts to
quiet her, and the court was finally
compelled to order a recess for five
minutes.

John L. Vaughan, of Shawsville, Va.,
was testifying as to affairs at the
Wardlaw college in 1908, under cross-
examination of Louis Hood, associated
with the prosecution. In the case, when
the mother of Ocie Snead, the East
Orange bath tub victim, created the
scene.

"I never said anything that he is
telling," she shouted. The court rap-
ped for order and Constable McManis
and Reid stepped toward Mrs. Martin.
But ignoring the court's gavel and re-
straining hands of the officers, the wo-
man continued her outburst.

"I'm no more than anybody else,"
she cried. "Why can't the prosecu-
tor try this case? The prosecutor is able
to try me. I don't want to be tried
in this county anyway. I can't get a
fair trial."

While she shouted Judge Ten Eyck
called to her, threatening to adjourn
court if she did not desist. She con-
tinued her tirade he called the recess.

Mrs. Martin sank into her seat weep-
ing, while officers of the court talked
to her in low tones. When the hear-
ing was resumed the hall had apparently
recovered her calm.

Mr. Vaughan, when interrupted, was
undergoing cross-examination specifi-
cally on the subject of solicitations by
Mrs. Martin for aid in improving the
contingency Female College, of Chris-
tianburg, Va. He testified she wanted
a manager who could obtain endow-
ments.

The witness, who is a railroad con-
tractor at Shawsville, near Christians-
burg, had testified at the outset that
Mrs. Martin sought to convert her col-
lege into a combined school and sum-
mer resort. He declared she called on
him in a certain carriage and offered
him \$1,000 if he would accompa-
ny her to the college merely to view
the place. He consented, and as he
mounted the vehicle she offered him
a package.

"It contained \$1,200," he testified.
"As I had consented to go, she said
she had prepared to increase the offer,
which I refused to take."

When he visited the college Mrs.
Martin showed him a room carpeted in
red, he continued, and told him it was
the "red room," and was to be his
wherever he was in town. It was then
that she described her plan to improve
the college, he added.

"She had more schemes than any
person I ever met," Mr. Vaughan went
on, adding that he viewed the property
several times.

Witness further testified that Mrs.
Martin had tried to induce him in
various ways to accept the manage-
ment of the proposed resort and push
her plans for improvement, offering
him money as an inducement.

"She brought in cash covered with
ashes," he asserted, "that told me she
had about \$7,000 in ash barrels. She
declared she would not trust the
banks."

Telling of one visit she had made to
him at Shawsville, Mr. Vaughan de-
clared that when she got in her car-
riage to depart he observed that one
foot was bare.

"Her dress at all times," he said
"was most unusual."

Mr. Hood tried to obtain from the
witness further details of Mrs. Mar-
tin's proposals. Vaughan could recall
no specific solicitation of a loan.

He made no mention of overtures
for raising money that I can't recall any-
one," he asserted.

Reverting to the alleged offer of \$1,
200 in a carriage at Shawsville, Mr.
Hood developed that Miss Virginia
Wardlaw, the dead sister of the indict-
ed Ocie Snead, and her husband,
Ocie, were in the carriage and saw the
transaction.

"When Mrs. Martin said, 'We agree
to give you \$1,200,' did she name the
others in the agreement?" asked Mr.
Hood.

Witness replied in the affirmative.
He insisted that the offer was merely
for his trouble that day in viewing the
college and was not an earnest for his
proposed assumption of the business
responsibilities of the college.

Questioned by Judge Ten Eyck, Mr.
Vaughan declared that at times he was
impressed with the belief that Mrs.
Martin was able to manage her own
affairs, but at other times he felt she
was exceedingly changeable.

On redirect examination by Adrian
Riker, the witness asserted that Mrs.
Martin was inclined to advise him in
his own affairs.

Rev. Albert G. Wardlaw, brother of
Mrs. Martin, was next called. His
home is at Spartanburg, S. C., where
he is a Presbyterian minister. "In her
childhood," he said, "I was her sis-
ter's nearest and dearest friend. She
was neat and pretty, of sparkling eyes
and great intellectuality. She always
dressed in keeping with the means of
the father, a minister. I think she was
recognized as a girl of unusual men-
tality. She began teaching in the home
at thirteen, and at fifteen or sixteen
taught in public schools pupils much
older than herself."

"Were you at any time under her
personal control and guidance?" asked
Mr. Riker.

"She directed both my school and
(Continued on Third Page.)

CRIPPEN'S WIFE VERY MUCH ALIVE

Belle Elmore Is Now in
Sanatorium Near
Chicago.

TOBIN PROMISES TO PRODUCE HER

Attorney Says He Will Bring
Her Before British Ambassa-
dor in Washington Before
November 23, Day Set for
Her Husband's Execu-
tion in London.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
Philadelphia, Pa., November 7.—
Francis Tracy Tobin, the local attorney
who started the world yesterday by
declaring that Belle Elmore Crippen is
alive, notwithstanding the fact that
her husband, Dr. H. H. Crippen, has
been convicted for her murder, and
now is simply waiting in a London
prison to be hung for the alleged mur-
der, to-day asserted positively that
Belle Elmore is in a sanatorium in or
near Chicago. He refused absolutely
to tell the name of the sanatorium,
but does declare that he will produce
Belle Elmore before the British am-
bassador at Washington before Novem-
ber 23, the date set for Crippen's ex-
ecution.

"The English authorities, on the evi-
dence produced by me," said Tobin,
"have granted Dr. Crippen a reprieve
of two weeks. This is something un-
precedented under the English law
and the authorities there are aware
that my statements are not pure bun-
combe when I declare that I can pro-
duce Belle Elmore in flesh and very
much alive."

"Belle Elmore to-day is in a sanato-
rium within fifteen miles of the busi-
ness centre of Chicago. She is said
to be there for her health. To-day
we have been unable to get into direct
communication with her, but expect to
within the next twenty-four hours."

Another element entered into the
search for Belle Elmore to-day when it
became known that the English am-
bassador, Lord Curzon, has been in a
local concern, has been employed for
the last six weeks in an effort to get
track of the Elmore woman.

Corroborates Story.
Walter M. Carter, superintendent of
the agency, who was interested in the
case, but later acknowledged that his
operatives had been working for some
time.

What Mr. Tobin says about Belle
Elmore being in a sanatorium in or
near Chicago is absolutely true," said
Carter. "We have had men stationed
near this sanatorium for days in hope
that they could get a word with the
woman and request her to fathom
the reason for her silence and if pos-
sible to ascertain the identity of the
powerful influences anxious to send
Dr. Crippen to his death."

"We expect to get her very shortly,
and, if necessary, we will appeal to
the Illinois courts to force the sanato-
rium to open its doors."

Lawyer Tobin was to have gone to
Washington late last night for the
purpose of conferring with the State
department, but as he was boarding
the train he learned that a reprieve
had been granted to Dr. Crippen. He
also was informed that if he could
produce Belle Elmore before the
British ambassador at Washington a
request immediately would be called
for London asking that Dr. Crippen be
released as soon as possible. The latest
news could be followed.

Tobin declares he will produce the
Elmore woman in Washington and
cause Dr. Crippen to be freed.

YORKTOWN ON THE JOB

Will Protect American Interests in
Honduras.

Washington, November 7.—American
interests at Amapala, Honduras, during
the next few days will be in the care
of a new United States garrison, York-
town, which arrived at that port to-
day to relieve the Princeton and watch
developments in the contention between
President and General Valeriano.

President and General Valeriano, Val-
eriano for control of the Government at
Amapala. This information was re-
ceived at the Navy Department to-day
from the United States garrison at Prin-
ceton, which now has sailed for Hamana
for coal. The Princeton will return
immediately to join the Yorktown at
Amapala, and hereafter will re-
main at the Honduran port until the
situation is solved. Commander Hayes
made no reference to any change in
condition at Amapala. The latest re-
port received at the State Department
from United States Minister McGreevey
at Tegucigalpa, said that General Val-
eriano was still holding the garrison
and the situation was unchanged.

STANDARD OIL TO BAR
It Is Accused of Violating Sherman
Antitrust Law.

Jackson, Tenn., November 7.—The
Standard Oil Company of Indiana will
be brought to bar in the Federal court
here on Wednesday to answer to al-
leged violations of the Sherman law.
The case will be heard before Judge
John E. McCall. It is regarded as of
equal importance to the suits heard at
Chicago and New Orleans in the event
of conviction on all counts, the maxi-
mum penalty possible will total \$30,
000,000. The minimum is \$1,250,000.

Specifically, the Standard Oil Com-
pany of Indiana is charged with hav-
ing secured concessions from several rail-
road companies on numerous consis-
derable quantities of petroleum prod-
ucts from their refineries at Whiting,
Ind., to fifty-two cities and towns in
the Southern territory.

At Grand Junction, Tenn., the gov-
ernment declares, the shipments were
reassigned, the purpose being to pro-
cure an unfair advantage over com-
petitors and in violation of the anti-
trust laws of the United States.

THREE-CORNERED SHOOTING

Farmer Is Killed and Another Is Slight-
ly Wounded.

Belton, Tex., November 7.—Frank
Ellington, a farmer, was killed, and
Henry Pittman was slightly wounded
during a three-cornered shooting and
fight near Belton this afternoon.
Jack Pittman, brother of the man
wounded, and who was also in the
affray, escaped unhurt.

The fight over the ownership of the
tract of land brought about the quar-
rel.

SIXTY-ONE ROADS ARE THREATENED

They May Be Tied Up
by Strike of En-
gineers.

VOTE TO QUIT WILL BE TAKEN

Lines West, South and North
of Chicago Affected by Failing
to Meet Demand of Men for
More Wages and Im-
proved Working
Conditions.

Chicago, November 7.—A strike vote
will be taken among engineers of sixty-
one railroads, west, south and north of
Chicago, including the Illinois Central,
following the termination to-day of
the negotiations between the roads and
grand officers of the Brotherhood of
Locomotive Engineers, which has been
in session since September 26. Differ-
ence in wage increases of approxima-
tely 7 per cent., and alteration of work-
ing conditions stood between the nego-
tiations.

Grand Chief Warren S. Stone, of the
brotherhood, who has been leading the
railroad men in their demands, said
to-night that he believed the strike
vote would be unanimously in favor of
suspension of work, and that the en-
gineers would have expressed their de-
sire by December 10. Immediately
thereafter, he said, a last opportunity
would be given the railroads to meet
the workers, and if they ignored that
opportunity within five hours every
working condition stood between the nego-
tiations would be settled.

Decision of Engineers.
The whole question arose from the
decision of the engineers themselves.
In convention at Detroit, Mich., last
spring, in a three weeks' session it
was decided that the existing wage
scale, in effect since February, 1907,
was unsatisfactory and that working
conditions had been imposed by rail-
roads which should be eliminated. The
grand officers were named to meet the
roads and present the demands.

The general working conditions of
which the engine drivers complain in-
clude, among other things, the follow-
ing:

Drivers of the Mallet compound en-
gines, which do practically the work
of two engines, and entail a correspond-
ingly greater responsibility and capa-
city, receive a 21 per cent. less than
drivers of high power engines of much
lesser capacity.

Engineers wish to be relieved of the
toll of preparing their engines for
travel and of caring for them after
runs.

Switching time should be paid for on
a different basis.

The magnitude of the wage question
is evidenced by a statement that the
7 per cent. wage difference now stand-
ing between the drivers and the rail-
roads means approximately \$2,800,000
a year. The cost of alterations of the
working conditions, minor considera-
tions in the conference, would be less
than \$500,000, it was asserted.

Could Not Concede It.
"When the conference began," said
Chairman W. B. Scott, of the confer-
ence committee, "the engineers' de-
mands approximately a 21 per cent. in-
crease. This finally was brought down
to 17 per cent. We finally agreed to a
10 per cent. increase, totaling \$3,840,000
for the sixty-one roads we represent,
and here we both stuck. The \$6,528,-
000 increase they stuck for was more
than we could concede."

Later it was made clear that the
roads which are parties to the wage
conference did not include all lines
west of Chicago, but the chief roads
west, south and north, and from Port
Williams west in Canada, excepting
the Wabash lines and several minor
systems. This long increase demand
of the engineers was referred to by rep-
resentatives of the railroads before the
Interstate Commerce Commission in
Chicago recently as one of the reasons
why higher freight rates ought to be
charged by the railroads. In view of
this, the sudden cessation of confer-
ences between the engineers and the
roads to-day caused considerable sur-
prise, since before the Commerce Com-
mission the roads used the full figures
of the engineers' demands—27 per
cent. increase—as a basis for rate argu-
ment.

SECOND ATTEMPT MADE

Zeehandelaar's House Again Nearly De-
stroyed by Fire.

Los Angeles, Cal., November 7.—For
the second time within a week fire to-
day nearly destroyed a house which,
until ten days ago, belonged to Felix
J. Zeehandelaar, secretary of the Mer-
chants' and Manufacturers' Association.
On the night that the plant of the
Los Angeles Times was destroyed by
an explosion a bomb was found at
Zeehandelaar's home.

Mr. Zeehandelaar and his son, who
were the only occupants of the house
partly burned to-day, narrowly es-
caped from the flames.

KEY TO TIMES-DISPATCH ELECTION SIGNALS TO-NIGHT

Red—Probably Democratic.

Yellow—Probably Republican.

White—Doubtful.

Returns from New York.—Colored rockets will be exploded high in the air over the American National
Bank Building by the Times-Dispatch at 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 o'clock. Red means probably Democratic;
yellow, probably Republican; white, doubtful. Double reds mean Dix, Democrat; double yellows
mean Stimson, Republican, has won.

Ninth Virginia District.—Returns from the Ninth will be flashed at the same place at 8:30, 9:30, 10:30,
11:30 P. M. and 12:30 A. M. Red, Stuart probably wins; yellow, Sloop probably wins; white, doubtful.
Doubles mean that result is certain.

This key supercedes all others previously published, it having been found necessary to make the
colors red, yellow and white. There will be no blue rockets.

N. B.—Cut this out and preserve it for reference.

WINGS HIS COURSE OVER BALTIMORE

Hubert Latham Thrills
City With His Peril-
ous Flight.

NEW PRECEDENT IN AVIATION

Defies Predictions of Disaster
and Death, Gyrating High in
Air Over Skyscrapers—Does
Fancy Flying for Wealthy
Invalid Who Had Never
Seen Aeroplane.

Baltimore, Md., November 7.—This
morning Hubert Latham was proba-
bly the only aviator in Baltimore, if
not in the United States, who believed
that he would accomplish a flight of
nearly twenty-five miles, about half
of it over this city. Predictions that
he would be killed, that he would
not even make the venture were
abundant. To-night Latham is hailed
on all sides as a hero who has ac-
complished the impossible, and, es-
tablishing a new record for overcity
flight, has disclosed new possibilities in
aviation.

The incentive for the flight was a
prize of \$5,000 offered by the Sun and
the Evening Sun for a trip over a
prescribed route from and returning
to the aviation field, where Baltimore's
aviation meet is now in progress.
Latham was to follow the course of
the Patuxent River from near the avia-
tion field to Fort McHenry, whose
banner furnished Francis Scott Key
the inspiration for his famous poem;
thence up the inner harbor to and
around the Sun building, thence east
to the city limits, a mile north, and
thence west to Druid Hill Park, down
Charles Street to Baltimore, and thence
again west, and later southwest to the
aviation field.

Detour for Invalid.
There was to be a short detour for
the benefit of Ross Winans, a wealthy
invalid, who, unable to leave his home,
offered an additional \$500 if Latham
would come within his range of
vision. All this Latham accomplished,
and into the program he injected some
wonderful evolutions. He varied his
altitude from 400 to 2,000 feet, and
had to contend with wind blowing
at from seven to fifteen miles an
hour. He used his 30-horse-power
Antoinette and was in the air 42 min-
utes, making no stop after leaving
the field until he returned thereto.

It is estimated that the flight, which
is understood to establish a record for
overcity flying, was witnessed by half
a million people.

At 12 o'clock the whole city seemed
to stop work and begin watching, and
the excitement was added to by the
terrific hubbub which steam whistles
sent up from the city.

From Baltimore the word came
that the airplane was in the air, and
ready, and then in a moment or two
the City Hall bell began signaling
that Latham had actually started.

In a few minutes more those on the
tall buildings saw a faint speck in the
air, generally northwestern, direct
toward the city. It was Latham's
great Antoinette floating east-
ward.

Borne by the stirring breeze Latham
flew straight for Fort McHenry, and
when almost over the historic spot
slowly curved around, and heading in
a generally northwestern direction,
steered for the crowded "grandstands"
in the skyscraper district.

Curving round the Belvedere Hotel,
he flew to about the line of Calvert
Street, and there, some 2,000 feet in the
air, performed a series of aerial gyra-
tions, wheeling back and forth for the
edification of Ross Winans, who had
offered \$500 for the sight of one of the
greatest modern wonders, the aero-
plane, in action. Then he struck off
for the skyscraper district again. Over
the Sun building he wheeled westward
and near the edge of the city bore
away southwest for the aviation field.

Set New Precedent.
Reaching there he was overwhelmed
with congratulations by his fellow
aviators and friends. Those well qual-
ified to judge declare the feat the most
remarkable in the aviation annals.

There were competitors at the avia-
tion field to-day. Here again Latham
came to the front by winning first in
the duration, and also in the distance
contests.

Count Jacques De Lesseps, in his
Bleriot, took second prize in the alti-
tude and in the duration trials, and J.
Armstrong Drexel, sailing a Bleriot,
won the first prize for altitude. His
record was 1,556 feet, while Count De
Lesseps scored 1,722. Latham took first
duration by remaining in the air for a
total of 42 minutes 31 seconds. De Lesseps
remained aloft 30 minutes 42 1/2 sec-
onds. The latter trial for altitude, but
was compelled to descend after reach-
ing a height of 820 feet because of
motor trouble. Three minutes before
the closing bomb was fired Willard
began a short flight in a Curtiss bi-
plane.

Latham's flight over the city did not
conclude his aviation career, as it was
finished before the official opening of
the day's flights.

LATHAM IS AVIATION HERO

Hubert Latham.

Has Brought About Delicate
Tariff Situation With
United States.

POTASH DISPUTE ACUTE

American Protests Ignored, and
Matter Will Be Laid Before
State Department.

Berlin, November 7.—Following the
refusal of the German government to
accede to the proposal of the United
States on the potash dispute the Ameri-
can committee representing the American
potash interests to-day issued a state-
ment on the subject. The statement,
which is signed by Charles H. Mac-
dowell, Charles Henry Dempwolf,
James A. Monrore, of Richmond, and
Benjamin H. Brewster, Jr., refers to
the action of the German government
as "a dangerous step in international
commercial relations," and declares
that the competing group of mines is
thereby prevented from selling at a
materially lower price than the syn-
dicate of which the Prussian govern-
ment is in control. It asserts also
that the failure to reach an agreement
stops the fulfillment of contract obli-
gations.

"The law passed by the German gov-
ernment," continues the statement,
"has been contrived so that it applies
only to American contracts, and those
contracts are largely with mines owned
by Americans. The law was framed as
Americans were informed by members
of the German syndicate to force other
cancellations of contracts or their re-
pudiation."

Against the bill, owing to its uncon-
sidered effect and received German of-
ficial assurances that the law would
in no way invalidate or impair Ameri-
can contracts.

"This is what has happened: Goods
costing \$20 a ton in the United States
are taxed \$22 a ton, making the cost
to American buyers \$42, while the Ger-
man potash syndicate sells in the
United States at \$36 a ton."

"The tax, if paid, will cost American
contractors and the ultimate consumer
more than \$6,000,000 a year for seven
years, besides placing the German syn-
dicate in full control of American soil,
fertilizer and of explosives and chemi-
cals, as far as they are affected by
potash."

Matter Is Delicate.
Washington, D. C., November 7.—The
State Department was officially advised
to-day of the failure of potash nego-
tiations in a cablegram from Ambassa-
dor Hill and Commercial Adviser
Davis. The latter, the dispatch added,
would leave at once for Vienna to
consider certain trade relations with
Austria.

No definite decision will be reached
by this government in the German con-
(Continued on Seventh Page.)

GERMANY TAKES DANGEROUS STEP

Has Brought About Delicate
Tariff Situation With
United States.

APPEALS TO POLICE TO STOP WEDDING

Wealthy Woman Claims She Is
Being Forced Into Unwel-
come Alliance.

POTASH DISPUTE ACUTE BELIEVES SHE WAS DRUGGED

Suitor Returns to Washington,
Taking Unused License
With Him.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
Baltimore, Md., November 7.—Claim-
ing that she had been given drugs
Mrs. Kathryn E. Smith, aged fifty-five
years, a wealthy Washington woman,
formerly a resident of Loudoun county,
Va., appealed to the chief of police to-
day to stop her marriage to Ezra B.
Gregg, aged sixty-five years, a Wash-
ington attorney. Gregg and Mrs. Smith
both were taken to the Central Police
Station, and several hours later the
woman was sent to the Mercy Hospi-
tal suffering from a nervous break-
down.

With an unused marriage license in
his pocket, Gregg left Baltimore to-
night for his home in Washington, and
the curtain on the first scene of a pecu-
liar case was drawn.

Lying in the hospital, Mrs. Smith,
whose husband was a captain in the
United States Army, requests that she
be protected from a marriage to Gregg.
In Washington Mrs. Smith lived at 522
Sixth Street, N. W., while Gregg lived
at 506 F Street, N. W. Both were
gaged in the pursuit of matrimony, al-
though Mrs. Smith is reputed to be wealthy.
This afternoon Gregg came to Balti-
more with Mrs. Smith, and while se-
curing a marriage license in the court-
house the woman asked for the police
She was taken to the Detention House,
where she said Detective Shafer, that
she was being duped into a marriage
against her will, and asked that she be
given protection by the police. She
was taken to the office of Chief of Pol-
ice Farnham.

In the meantime Gregg appeared
with the license, and when informed of
Mrs. Smith's action he was not amazed.
He and the woman were taken to the
Central Police Station. At the station
Mrs. Smith said that she believed that
she had been drugged, for she did not
remember being brought to Baltimore.
She demanded that Gregg be kept from
leaving the station until she is per-
mitted to stay at the station.

Gregg said he and Mrs. Smith had
reached an understanding and that he
thought that the wedding would take
place later. Mrs. Smith did not prefer
a direct charge against Gregg, and he
was permitted to return to his home.

TAFT GETS A HOUSE

He Leases the Peabody Estate at
Beverly.

Harrisburg, Pa., November 7.—Presi-
dent Taft, on his way to Cincinnati to-
day, signed to-day a two-years' lease
of the Peabody house at that place.
This house is not on the ocean
front, as was the cottage Mr. Taft re-
sided last year, and this, but oc-
cupies a fine hill, and is surrounded
by sixty-eight acres of wooded lands
and gardens.

Secretary Norton, who accompanied
the President, from Washington, left
the party here and boarded the eleve-
teen-hour flyer for his home at Chi-
cago, where he will vote to-morrow
morning. Mr. Norton expects to re-
join the President at Pittsburgh to-
morrow night. After voting in Cincin-
nati, the President will leave there
late to-morrow afternoon and be in
Washington Wednesday morning. At
York, the President appeared on the
back platform of the large depot train.
He declared the time of speaking was
past and the time for voting was at
hand. "I am," he added, "on my
way home to vote."

FINAL WORD HAS BEEN SPOKEN; UP TO VOTERS NOW

Both Parties Profess
Confidence in Outcome
of To-Day's Election

REPUBLICANS LESS SANGUINE

Indications Point to Democratic
Victory All Along the Line.
Stimson and Dix End One
of Hottest Fights in His-
tory of New York
State.

Fair Weather Promised

Washington, D. C., December 7.—
Fair weather during election day is
promised by the United States
Weather Bureau so far as the great-
er part of the country is concerned.
New York will suffer most, accord-
ing to the forecast, for in the
northern and western parts of that
State there will be snow flurries and
the skies probably will be overcast.

New York, November 7.—The New
York gubernatorial campaign of 1910
passed into history to-night, with
Henry L. Stimson, the Republican can-
didate, and Theodore Roosevelt, his
most prominent backer, voicing their
last appeals for votes. The final word
on the Democratic side was spoken
Sunday night,